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7590 Ivan S. Kavrukov, Esq. Cooper & Dunham LLP 1185 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10036				
EXAMINER				
PACHOL, NICHOLAS C				
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

# Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/685,098

**Applicant(s)**

ITO, NOBUHIRO

**Examiner**

Nicholas C. Pachol

**Art Unit**

2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 August 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-37 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/ICE)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Arguments*

1. Applicant's arguments filed 08/25/09 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that "Tanimoto does not involve outputting a communication result notification indicative of a result of the facsimile transmission to the receiving end, solely on a condition that the corresponding destination name is found in the specific destination name storage section." The applicant also states that during the phone interview on February 19, 2009 that Examiner Park and Pachol agreed with the above point. The examiner does not recall agreeing that Tanimoto does not teach the above cited limitations. Therefore the examiner respectfully disagrees.

The first part of the argument seems to be directed towards the fact that Tanimoto does not teach outputting the notification at the receiver end, but rather outputs the notification at the transmitting end. However, this is not clearly claimed. The examiner notes that the notification is outputted **as a result of** the transmission to the receiving end and not outputted at the receiving end. No where in the claim does it suggest that the communication result is outputted at the receiving end.

The second part of the argument seems to be directed towards the fact that Tanimoto may output the communication result if the destination is stored. According to Page 7, paragraph 89, of Tanimoto, since the confirmation of the notification is checked when the destination is stored, the confirmation is outputted when the destination is stored. Based on the flowchart of Figure 11, as long as the destination is stored, then

the confirmation could be outputted. If the memory remaining is ok every time, then the confirmation is **not** outputted. If there is no request for confirmation when the memory is ok, then there is **no** confirmation. Therefore, there are cases when the confirmation is outputted only when the destination name is stored. There is no restriction that the confirmation can not be outputted in any other circumstances. Figure 11 clearly shows that when the destination is stored then a confirmation can be outputted. When the destination is stored, the output of the confirmation is based solely on the destination being stored. Tanimoto does teach conditions that the notification is outputted solely when the destination is stored. Therefore, Tanimoto does "involve outputting a communication result notification indicative of a result of the facsimile transmission to the receiving end, solely on a condition that the corresponding destination name is found in the specific destination name storage section."

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 1, 11, 14, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

MPEP 2173.03 recites,

Although the terms of a claim may appear to be definite, inconsistency with the specification disclosure or prior art teachings may make an otherwise definite claim take on an unreasonable degree of uncertainty. In re Cohn, 438 F.2d 989, 169 USPQ 95 (CCPA 1971); In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 166 USPQ 204

(CCPA 1970). In Cohn, the claim was directed to a process of treating a surface with a corroding solution until the metallic appearance is supplanted by an "opaque" appearance. Noting that no claim may be read apart from and independent of the supporting disclosure on which it is based, the court found that the description, definitions and examples set forth in the specification relating to the appearance of the surface after treatment were inherently inconsistent and rendered the claim indefinite.

The claims recite the limitation of "said notifying section being triggered to output the communication result notification solely by a condition that the specific destination identifying section finds the corresponding destination name in the specific destination name storage section". It appears to indicate that the step of outputting the notification is performed as long as the destination named is stored. However, referring to fig. 2 of the Original Drawings, the step of outputting the notification could not occur even if the destination name is stored. Note that this limitation appears to be read apart from the supporting disclosure on which it is based. Clarification/explanation from the Specification is requested.

4. Claims 9, 12, 22, and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

MPEP 2173.03 recites,

Although the terms of a claim may appear to be definite, inconsistency with the specification disclosure or prior art teachings may make an otherwise definite claim take on an unreasonable degree of uncertainty. In re Cohn, 438 F.2d 989, 169 USPQ 95 (CCPA 1971); In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 166 USPQ 204 (CCPA 1970). In Cohn, the claim was directed to a process of treating a surface with a corroding solution until the metallic appearance is supplanted by an "opaque" appearance. Noting that no claim may be read apart from and

independent of the supporting disclosure on which it is based, the court found that the description, definitions and examples set forth in the specification relating to the appearance of the surface after treatment were inherently inconsistent and rendered the claim indefinite.

The claims recite the limitation of "the communication report notifications selected from a group consisting of ... printing a stamp mark on a scanned document". It appears to indicate that the stamp mark is a communication report notification outputted after the transmission has ended. However, referring to fig. 2 of the Original Drawings, the stamp mark is printed before the transmission ended. Therefore the stamp mark would not be an indication of a communication report notification. Note that this limitation appears to be read apart from the supporting disclosure on which it is based. Clarification/explanation from the Specification is requested.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-6, 9, 11, 14-19, 22, 24-29, 32, and 34-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cairo (US 5,809,116) in view of Tanimoto (US 2003/0020960) further in view of Chen (US 2002/0094076).

Regarding Claim 1, Cairo teaches a facsimile apparatus (Column 5, lines 33-35) comprising:

a receiving end identifying section configured to identify a receiving end by analyzing terminal information received from the receiving end when making a facsimile transmission to the receiving end (Figure 2, element 30 and Column 5, lines 39-42).

However Cairo does not teach a specific destination name storage section configured to store destination names of specific destinations,

said specific destination name storage section storing additionally for each specific destination an indication of a kind of notification to be output when a facsimile transmission is made to the specific destination;

a specific destination identifying section configured to search the specific destination name storage section for a destination name corresponding to the receiving end to which said facsimile transmission is being made and which is identified by the receiving end identifying section; and

and a notifying section configured to output a communication result notification, indicative of a result of the facsimile transmission to the receiving end, when the facsimile communication ends,

said notifying section being triggered to output the communication result notification solely by a condition that the specific destination identifying section finds the corresponding destination name in the specific destination name storage section.

Tanimoto does teach a specific destination name storage section configured to store destination names of specific destinations (Page 7, paragraph 89); and

a specific destination identifying section configured to search the specific destination name storage section for a destination name corresponding to the receiving end to which said facsimile transmission is being made and which is identified by the receiving end identifying section (Page 7, paragraph 89);

and a notifying section configured to output a communication result notification, indicative of a result of the facsimile transmission to the receiving end, when the facsimile communication ends (Page 7, paragraph 89, wherein the delivery confirmation would have to occur after the transmission is completed as to verify that delivery of the facsimile),

said notifying section being triggered to output the communication result notification solely by a condition that the specific destination identifying section finds the corresponding destination name in the specific destination name storage section (Page 7, paragraph 89, wherein since the confirmation of the notification is checked when the destination is stored, the confirmation is outputted when the destination is stored. Based on the flowchart of Figure 11, as long as the destination is stored, then the confirmation could be outputted. If the memory remaining is ok every time, then the confirmation is not outputted. If there is no request for confirmation when the memory is ok, then there is no confirmation. Therefore, there are cases when the confirmation is outputted only when the destination name is stored).



Cairo and Tanimoto are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo with the teaching of Tanimoto for the purpose of providing the user with the ability to select the most appropriate transmission methods and operations (Tanimoto: Page 1, paragraph 11).

Chen does teach said specific destination name storage section storing additionally for each specific destination an indication of a kind of notification to be output when a facsimile transmission is made to the specific destination (Page 1, paragraph 26, wherein since the names are stored related to the destination, Chen shows that there is an indication of an output for each address stored in a name storage section. Chen does not need to show that the storage section is a destination storage section since Tanimoto teaches that.).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto and Chen are combinable because they teach communication between two devices via a phone line.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Cairo in view of Tanimoto with the teachings of Chen for the purpose of clarity related to a name stored in a name list (Chen: Page 2, paragraph 6).

Regarding Claim 2, Cairo further teaches wherein the notifying section outputs a communication result report for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section (Column 2, lines 49-54).

Regarding Claim 3, Cairo further teaches wherein the communication result report has contents and/or format set differently for each specific destination (Column 2, lines 50-54).

Regarding Claim 4, Cairo further teaches wherein the notifying section displays or prints the communication result report (Column 5, lines 62-67).

Regarding Claim 5, Cairo in view of Tanimoto teaches wherein the notifying section outputs a transmission end sound for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section (Cairo: Column 8, lines 5-15, wherein since the user selects if they want a notification or not, since the notification could be a sound, they can select if they want the sound or not).

Regarding Claim 6, Cairo in view of Tanimoto does not teach wherein the transmission end sound is set differently for each specific destination.

Chen does teach wherein the transmission end sound is set differently for each specific destination (Page 1, paragraph 26 where index code indicates that the sound can be different and Page 3, paragraphs 67-68).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto and Chen are combinable because they teach communication between two devices via a phone line.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Cairo in view of Tanimoto with the teachings of Chen for the purpose of clarity related to a name stored in a name list (Chen: Page 2, paragraph 6).

Regarding Claims 9, Cairo in view of Tanimoto further teaches wherein the notifying section makes the communication report notification by one or an arbitrary combination of communication report notifications selected from a group consisting of outputting a communication result report, outputting a transmission end sound, and printing a stamp mark on a scanned document, for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section (Cairo: Column 8, lines 5-15, wherein since the user selects if they want a notification or not, since the notification could be a sound, they can select if they want the sound or not . Having the option to choose between a song and a display and none at all makes it inherent to have the choice of a stamp, a sound, or a result report).

Regarding Claim 11, Cairo teaches a facsimile apparatus comprising:

receiving end identifying means for identifying a receiving end by analyzing terminal information received from the receiving end when making a facsimile transmission to the receiving end (Figure 2, element 30 and Column 5, lines 39-42); and

notifying means for outputting a communication result notification indicative of a result of the facsimile transmission to the receiving end only when the specific destination identifying means finds the corresponding destination name in the specific destination name storage means (Column 5, lines 49-56 and Column 5, lines 59-66),

wherein when the destination name corresponding to the receiving end to which the facsimile transmission is made is found amongst the destination names stored in the specific destination name storage means, said specific destination identifying means causes said notifying means to output said communication result notification.

However Cairo does not teach a specific destination name storage means for storing destination names of specific destinations and for storing additionally for each specific destination an indication of a kind of notification to be output when a facsimile transmission is made to the specific destination;

specific destination identifying means for searching from the specific destination name storage means a destination name corresponding to the receiving end to which said facsimile transmission is being made and which is identified by the receiving end identifying means; and

notifying means for outputting a communication result notification, indicative of a result of the facsimile transmission to the receiving end, when the facsimile communication ends,

said notifying means being triggered to output the communication result notification solely by a condition that the specific destination identifying means finds the corresponding destination name in the specific destination name storage means.

Tanimoto does teach a specific destination name storage means for storing destination names of specific destinations (Page 7, paragraph 89); and

specific destination identifying means for searching from the specific destination name storage means a destination name corresponding to the receiving end to which said facsimile transmission is being made and which is identified by the receiving end identifying means (Page 7, paragraph 89); and

notifying means for outputting a communication result notification, indicative of a result of the facsimile transmission to the receiving end, when the facsimile communication ends (Page 7, paragraph 89, wherein the delivery confirmation would have to occur after the transmission is completed as to verify that delivery of the facsimile),

said notifying means being triggered to output the communication result notification solely by a condition that the specific destination identifying means finds the corresponding destination name in the specific destination name storage means (Page 7, paragraph 89, wherein since the confirmation of the notification is checked when the

destination is stored, the confirmation is outputted when the destination is stored. Based on the flowchart of Figure 11, as long as the destination is stored, then the confirmation could be outputted. If the memory remaining is ok every time, then the confirmation is not outputted. If there is no request for confirmation when the memory is ok, then there is no confirmation. Therefore, there are cases when the confirmation is outputted only when the destination name is stored).

Cairo and Tanimoto are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo with the teaching of Tanimoto for the purpose of providing the user with the ability to select the most appropriate transmission methods and operations (Tanimoto: Page 1, paragraph 11).

Chen teaches said specific destination name storage section storing additionally for each specific destination an indication of a kind of notification to be output when a facsimile transmission is made to the specific destination (Page 1, paragraph 26, wherein since the names are stored related to the destination, Chen shows that there is an indication of an output for each address stored in a name storage section. Chen does not need to show that the storage section is a destination storage section since Tanimoto teaches that.).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto and Chen are combinable because they teach communication between two devices via a phone line.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Cairo in view of Tanimoto with the teachings of Chen for the purpose of clarity related to a name stored in a name list (Chen: Page 2, paragraph 6).

Regarding Claim 12, Cairo in view of Tanimoto teaches wherein the notifying means makes the communication report notification by one or an arbitrary combination of communication report notifications selected from a group consisting of outputting a communication result report, outputting a transmission end sound, and printing a stamp mark on a scanned document, for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage means (Cairo: Column 8, lines 5-15, wherein since the user selects if they want a notification or not, since the notification could be a sound, they can select if they want the sound or not . Having the option to choose between a song and a display and none at all makes it inherit to have the choice of a stamp, a sound, or a result report).

Regarding Claim 14, Cairo teaches a facsimile communication method comprising:

(b) identifying a receiving end by analyzing terminal information received from the receiving end when making a facsimile transmission to the receiving end (Figure 1); and

(d) outputting a communication result notification indicative of a result of the facsimile transmission to the receiving end only when the corresponding destination name is found in the storage section (Figure 1 and Figure 2),

wherein when the destination name, corresponding to the receiving end to which the facsimile transmission is made is found amongst the destination names sorted in the storage section, said communication result notification is output in (d).

However Cairo does not teach (a) storing destination names of specific destinations in a storage section and for storing additionally for each specific destination an indication of a kind of notification to be output when a facsimile transmission is made to the specific destination;

(c) searching the storage section for a destination name corresponding to the receiving end, identified in (b) and to which said facsimile transmission is being made; and

(d) outputting a communication result notification, indicative of a result of the facsimile transmission to the receiving end, when the facsimile communication ends,

said (d) being triggered to output the communication result notification solely by a condition that the corresponding destination name is found in the storage section.

Tanimoto does teach (a) storing destination names of specific destinations in a storage section (Page 7, paragraph 89); and



(c) searching the storage section for a destination name corresponding to the receiving end, identified in (b) and to which said facsimile transmission is being made (Page 7, paragraph 89); and

(d) outputting a communication result notification, indicative of a result of the facsimile transmission to the receiving end, when the facsimile communication ends (Page 7, paragraph 89, wherein the delivery confirmation would have to occur after the transmission is completed as to verify that delivery of the facsimile),

said (d) being triggered to output the communication result notification solely by a condition that the corresponding destination name is found in the storage section (Page 7, paragraph 89, wherein since the confirmation of the notification is checked when the destination is stored, the confirmation is outputted when the destination is stored. Based on the flowchart of Figure 11, as long as the destination is stored, then the confirmation could be outputted. If the memory remaining is ok every time, then the confirmation is not outputted. If there is no request for confirmation when the memory is ok, then there is no confirmation. Therefore, there are cases when the confirmation is outputted only when the destination name is stored),

Cairo and Tanimoto are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo with the teaching of Tanimoto

for the purpose of providing the user with the ability to select the most appropriate transmission methods and operations (Tanimoto: Page 1, paragraph 11).

Chen teaches said specific destination name storage section storing additionally for each specific destination an indication of a kind of notification to be output when a facsimile transmission is made to the specific destination (Page 1, paragraph 26, wherein since the names are stored related to the destination, Chen shows that there is an indication of an output for each address stored in a name storage section. Chen does not need to show that the storage section is a destination storage section since Tanimoto teaches that.).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto and Chen are combinable because they teach communication between two devices via a phone line.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Cairo in view of Tanimoto with the teachings of Chen for the purpose of clarity related to a name stored in a name list (Chen: Page 2, paragraph 6).

Regarding Claim 15, Cairo further teaches wherein the outputting outputs a communication result report for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the storage section (Column 8, lines 5-15).

Regarding Claim 16, Cairo further teaches wherein the communication result report has contents and/or format set differently for each specific destination (Column 2, lines 50-54).

Regarding Claim 17, Cairo further teaches wherein the outputting displays or prints the communication result report (Column 8, lines 61-65).

Regarding Claim 18, Cairo in view of Tanimoto teaches wherein the outputting outputs a transmission end sound for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the storage section (Cairo: Column 8, lines 5-15, wherein since the user selects if they want a notification or not, since the notification could be a sound, they can select if they want the sound or not).

Regarding Claim 19, Cairo in view of Tanimoto does not teach wherein the transmission end sound is set differently for each specific destination.

Chen does teach wherein the transmission end sound is set differently for each specific destination (Page 1, paragraph 26 where index code indicates that the sound can be different and Page 3, paragraphs 67-68).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto and Chen are combinable because they teach communication between two devices via a phone line.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Cairo in view of Tanimoto with the teachings of Chen for the purpose of clarity related to a name stored in a name list (Chen: Page 2, paragraph 6).

Regarding Claim 22, Cairo in view of Tanimoto further teaches wherein the outputting makes the communication report notification by one or an arbitrary combination of communication report notifications selected from a group consisting of outputting a communication result report, outputting a transmission end sound, and printing a stamp mark on a scanned document, for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section (Cairo: Column 8, lines 5-15, wherein since the user selects if they want a notification or not, since the notification could be a sound, they can select if they want the sound or not . Having the option to choose between a song and a display and none at all makes it inherit to have the choice of a stamp, a sound, or a result report).

Regarding Claim 24, the computer readable storage medium which stores a program is treated as a method. Cairo does teach a receiving end identifying procedure causing the computer to identify a receiving end by analyzing terminal information received from the receiving end when making a facsimile transmission to the receiving

end (Figure 1). a notifying procedure causing the computer to output a communication result notification indicative of a result of the facsimile transmission to the receiving end only when the specific destination identifying section finds the corresponding destination name in the storage section (Figure 1 and Figure 2),

wherein when the destination name corresponding to the receiving end to which the facsimile transmission is made is found amongst, the destination names stored in the storage section, said communication result notification is output in said notifying step.

However Cairo does not teach a specific destination name storage procedure causing the computer to store destination names of specific destinations in a storage section storing additionally for each specific destination an indication of a kind of notification to be output when a facsimile transmission is made to the specific destination;

a specific destination identifying procedure causing the computer to search from the storage section a destination name corresponding to the receiving end which is identified by the receiving end identifying section; and

a notifying procedure causing the computer to output a communication result notification, indicative of a result of the facsimile transmission to the receiving end, when the facsimile communication ends,

said notifying step being triggered to output the communication result notification solely by a condition that the specific destination identifying section finds the corresponding destination name in the storage section.

Tanimoto does teach a specific destination name storage procedure causing the computer to store destination names of specific destinations in a storage section (Page 7, paragraph 89) and

a specific destination identifying procedure causing the computer to search from the storage section a destination name corresponding to the receiving end which is identified by the receiving end identifying section (Page 7, paragraph 89); and

a notifying procedure causing the computer to output a communication result notification, indicative of a result of the facsimile transmission to the receiving end, when the facsimile communication ends (Page 7, paragraph 89, wherein the delivery confirmation would have to occur after the transmission is completed as to verify that delivery of the facsimile),

said notifying step being triggered to output the communication result notification solely by a condition that the specific destination identifying section finds the corresponding destination name in the storage section (Page 7, paragraph 89, wherein since the confirmation of the notification is checked when the destination is stored, the confirmation is outputted when the destination is stored. Based on the flowchart of Figure 11, as long as the destination is stored, then the confirmation could be outputted. If the memory remaining is ok every time, then the confirmation is not outputted. If there

is no request for confirmation when the memory is ok, then there is no confirmation. Therefore, there are cases when the confirmation is outputted only when the destination name is stored),

Cairo and Tanimoto are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo with the teaching of Tanimoto for the purpose of providing the user with the ability to select the most appropriate transmission methods and operations (Tanimoto: Page 1, paragraph 11).

Chen teaches said specific destination name storage section storing additionally for each specific destination an indication of a kind of notification to be output when a facsimile transmission is made to the specific destination (Page 1, paragraph 26, wherein since the names are stored related to the destination, Chen shows that there is an indication of an output for each address stored in a name storage section. Chen does not need to show that the storage section is a destination storage section since Tanimoto teaches that.).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto and Chen are combinable because they teach communication between two devices via a phone line.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Cairo in view of Tanimoto with the

teachings of Chen for the purpose of clarity related to a name stored in a name list (Chen: Page 2, paragraph 6).

Regarding Claim 25, Cairo further teaches wherein the notifying procedure causes the computer to output a communication result report for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the storage section (Column 8, lines 5-15).

Regarding Claim 26, Cairo further teaches wherein the communication result report has contents and/or format set differently for each specific destination (Column 2, lines 50-54).

Regarding Claim 27, Cairo further teaches wherein the notifying procedure causes the computer to display or print the communication result report (Column 8, lines 61-65).

Regarding Claim 28, Cairo in view of Tanimoto teaches wherein the notifying procedure causes the computer to output a transmission end sound for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the storage section (Cairo: Column 8, lines 5-15, wherein since the user



selects if they want a notification or not, since the notification could be a sound, they can select if they want the sound or not).

Regarding Claim 29, Cairo in view of Tanimoto does not teach wherein the transmission end sound is set differently for each specific destination.

Chen does teach wherein the transmission end sound is set differently for each specific destination (Page 1, paragraph 26 where index code indicates that the sound can be different and Page 3, paragraphs 67-68).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto and Chen are combinable because they teach communication between two devices via a phone line.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Cairo in view of Tanimoto with the teachings of Chen for the purpose of clarity related to a name stored in a name list (Chen: Page 2, paragraph 6).

Regarding Claim 32, Cairo in view of Tanimoto further teaches wherein the notifying section step causes the computer to make the communication report notification by one or an arbitrary combination of communication report notifications selected from a group consisting of outputting a communication result report, outputting a transmission end sound, and printing a stamp mark on a scanned document, for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination

name stored in the specific destination name storage section (Cairo: Column 8, lines 5-15, wherein since the user selects if they want a notification or not, since the notification could be a sound, they can select if they want the sound or not . Having the option to choose between a song and a display and none at all makes it inherit to have the choice of a stamp, a sound, or a result report).

Regarding Claim 34, Cairo does not teach wherein the notifying section outputs the communication result notification to the receiving end, only when the specific destination identifying section finds the corresponding destination name in the specific destination name storage section and the indication of the kind of notification to be output is stored for the receiving end in the specific destination name storage section.

Tanimoto does teach wherein the notifying section outputs the communication result notification to the receiving end, only when the specific destination identifying section finds the corresponding destination name in the specific destination name storage section (Page 7, paragraph 89, wherein since the confirmation of the notification is checked when the destination is stored, the confirmation is outputted when the destination is stored. Based on the flowchart of Figure 11, as long as the destination is stored, then the confirmation could be outputted. If the memory remaining is ok every time, then the confirmation is not outputted. If there is no request for confirmation when the memory is ok, then there is no confirmation. Therefore, there are cases when the confirmation is outputted only when the destination name is stored).

Cairo and Tanimoto are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo with the teaching of Tanimoto for the purpose of providing the user with the ability to select the most appropriate transmission methods and operations (Tanimoto: Page 1, paragraph 11).

Chen does teach the indication of the kind of notification to be output is stored for the receiving end in the specific destination name storage section (Page 1, paragraph 26).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto and Chen are combinable because they teach communication between two devices via a phone line.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Cairo in view of Tanimoto with the teachings of Chen for the purpose of clarity related to a name stored in a name list (Chen: Page 2, paragraph 6).

Regarding Claim 35, Cairo does not teach wherein the notifying means outputs the communication result notification to the receiving end, only when the specific destination identifying means finds the corresponding destination name in the specific destination name storage means and the indication of the kind of notification to be output is stored for the .receiving end in the specific destination name storage means.

Tanimoto does teach wherein the notifying means outputs the communication result notification to the receiving end, only when the specific destination identifying means finds the corresponding destination name in the specific destination name storage means (Page 7, paragraph 89, wherein since the confirmation of the notification is checked when the destination is stored, the confirmation is outputted when the destination is stored. Based on the flowchart of Figure 11, as long as the destination is stored, then the confirmation could be outputted. If the memory remaining is ok every time, then the confirmation is not outputted. If there is no request for confirmation when the memory is ok, then there is no confirmation. Therefore, there are cases when the confirmation is outputted only when the destination name is stored).

Cairo and Tanimoto are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo with the teaching of Tanimoto for the purpose of providing the user with the ability to select the most appropriate transmission methods and operations (Tanimoto: Page 1, paragraph 11).

Chen does teach the indication of the kind of notification to be output is stored for the receiving end in the specific destination name storage means (Page 1, paragraph 26).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto and Chen are combinable because they teach communication between two devices via a phone line.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Cairo in view of Tanimoto with the teachings of Chen for the purpose of clarity related to a name stored in a name list (Chen: Page 2, paragraph 6).

Regarding Claim 36, Cairo does not teach wherein the communication result notification is output in said (d) only when the corresponding destination name is found in the storage section and the indication of the kind of notification to be output is stored for the receiving end in the storage section.

Tanimoto does teach wherein the communication result notification is output in said (d) only when the corresponding destination name is found in the storage section (Page 7, paragraph 89, wherein since the confirmation of the notification is checked when the destination is stored, the confirmation is outputted when the destination is stored. Based on the flowchart of Figure 11, as long as the destination is stored, then the confirmation could be outputted. If the memory remaining is ok every time, then the confirmation is not outputted. If there is no request for confirmation when the memory is ok, then there is no confirmation. Therefore, there are cases when the confirmation is outputted only when the destination name is stored).

Cairo and Tanimoto are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo with the teaching of Tanimoto for the purpose of providing the user with the ability to select the most appropriate transmission methods and operations (Tanimoto: Page 1, paragraph 11).

Chen does teach the indication of the kind of notification to be output is stored for the receiving end in the storage section (Page 1, paragraph 26).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto and Chen are combinable because they teach communication between two devices via a phone line.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Cairo in view of Tanimoto with the teachings of Chen for the purpose of clarity related to a name stored in a name list (Chen: Page 2, paragraph 6).

Regarding Claim 37, Cairo does not teach wherein the communication result notification is output in the notifying step only when the corresponding destination name is found in the storage section in the specific destination identifying step and the indication of the kind of notification to be output is stored for the receiving end in the storage section.

Tanimoto does teach wherein the communication result notification is output in the notifying step only when the corresponding destination name is found in the storage section in the specific destination identifying step (Page 7, paragraph 89, wherein since

the confirmation of the notification is checked when the destination is stored, the confirmation is outputted when the destination is stored. Based on the flowchart of Figure 11, as long as the destination is stored, then the confirmation could be outputted. If the memory remaining is ok every time, then the confirmation is not outputted. If there is no request for confirmation when the memory is ok, then there is no confirmation. Therefore, there are cases when the confirmation is outputted only when the destination name is stored).

Cairo and Tanimoto are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo with the teaching of Tanimoto for the purpose of providing the user with the ability to select the most appropriate transmission methods and operations (Tanimoto: Page 1, paragraph 11).

Chen does teach the indication of the kind of notification to be output is stored for the receiving end in the storage section (Page 1, paragraph 26).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto and Chen are combinable because they teach communication between two devices via a phone line.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Cairo in view of Tanimoto with the teachings of Chen for the purpose of clarity related to a name stored in a name list (Chen: Page 2, paragraph 6).

7. Claims 7, 8, 10, 13, 20, 21, 23, 30, 31, and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tanimoto (US 2003/0020960) further in view of Chen (US 2002/0094076) further in view of Bloomfield (US 6,025,931).

Regarding Claims 7, Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen does not teach wherein the notifying section prints a stamp mark on a scanned document for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section.

Bloomfield further teaches wherein the notifying section prints a stamp mark on a scanned document for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end (Column 6, lines 57-62, where stamp mark can be anything printed on the scanned document, i.e. indicia of delivery) having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section (Column 6, lines 57-62, wherein by selecting to receive the confirmation, the receiver is stored in some form of storage).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen and Bloomfield are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen with the teaching of Bloomfield for the purpose of giving the sender an option to have a confirmation (Bloomfield: Column 6, lines 57-62).



Regarding Claim 8, Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen does not teach wherein the stamp mark is set differently for each specific destination.

Bloomfield further teaches wherein the stamp mark is set differently for each specific destination (Column 6, lines 57-62, where the address can be the stamp mark).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen and Bloomfield are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen with the teaching of Bloomfield for the purpose of giving the sender an option to have a confirmation (Bloomfield: Column 6, lines 57-62).

Regarding Claims 10, Cairo further teaches wherein the communication result report (Column 2, lines 50-54), the transmission end sound, and the stamp mark are set differently for each specific destination as described in claims 9, 12, 22, and 32, (see rejections for claim 3 for the communication result report, claim 6 for transmission end sound, and claim 8 for stamp mark as described in claims 9 and 12).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto further does not teach wherein the transmission end sound and stamp mark is set differently for each specific destination.

Chen does teach wherein the transmission end sound is set differently for each specific destination (Page 1, paragraph 26 where index code indicates that the sound can be different and Page 3, paragraphs 67-68).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto and Chen are combinable because they teach communication between two devices via a phone line.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Cairo in view of Tanimoto with the teachings of Chen for the purpose of clarity related to a name stored in a name list (Chen: Page 2, paragraph 6).

Bloomfield does teach wherein the stamp mark is set differently for each specific destination (Column 6, lines 57-62, where stamp mark can be anything printed on the scanned document, i.e. indicia of delivery) having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section (Column 6, lines 57-62, wherein by selecting to receive the confirmation, the receiver is stored in some form of storage).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen and Bloomfield are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen with the teaching of Bloomfield for the purpose of giving the sender an option to have a confirmation (Bloomfield: Column 6, lines 57-62).

Regarding Claims 13, Cairo further teaches wherein the communication result report (Column 2, lines 50-54), the transmission end sound, and the stamp mark are set differently for each specific destination as described in claims 9, 12, 22, and 32, (see rejections for claim 3 for the communication result report, claim 6 for transmission end sound, and claim 8 for stamp mark as described in claims 9 and 12).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto does not teach wherein the transmission end sound and stamp mark is set differently for each specific destination.

Chen does teach wherein the transmission end sound is set differently for each specific destination (Page 1, paragraph 26 where index code indicates that the sound can be different and Page 3, paragraphs 67-68).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto and Chen are combinable because they teach communication between two devices via a phone line.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Cairo in view of with the teachings of Chen for the purpose of clarity related to a name stored in a name list (Chen: Page 2, paragraph 6).

Bloomfield does teach wherein the stamp mark is set differently for each specific destination (Column 6, lines 57-62, where stamp mark can be anything printed on the scanned document, i.e. indicia of delivery) having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section (Column 6, lines 57-62, wherein by selecting to receive the confirmation, the receiver is stored in some form of storage).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen and Bloomfield are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen with the teaching of Bloomfield for the purpose of giving the sender an option to have a confirmation (Bloomfield: Column 6, lines 57-62).

Regarding Claim 20, Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen does not teach wherein the outputting prints a stamp mark on a scanned document for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the storage section.

Bloomfield further teaches wherein the outputting prints a stamp mark on a scanned document for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end (Column 6, lines 57-62, where stamp mark can be anything printed on the scanned document, i.e. indicia of delivery) having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section (Column 6, lines 57-62, wherein by selecting to receive the confirmation, the receiver is stored in some form of storage).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen and Bloomfield are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in

view of Chen with the teaching of Bloomfield for the purpose of giving the sender an option to have a confirmation (Bloomfield: Column 6, lines 57-62).

Regarding Claim 21, Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen does not teach wherein the stamp mark is set differently for each specific destination.

Bloomfield further teaches wherein the stamp mark is set differently for each specific destination (Column 6, lines 57-62, where the address can be the stamp mark).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen and Bloomfield are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen with the teaching of Bloomfield for the purpose of giving the sender an option to have a confirmation (Bloomfield: Column 6, lines 57-62).

Regarding Claims 23, Cairo further teaches wherein the communication result report (Column 2, lines 50-54), the transmission end sound, and the stamp mark are set differently for each specific destination as described in claims 9, 12, 22, and 32, (see rejections for claim 3 for the communication result report, claim 6 for transmission end sound, and claim 8 for stamp mark as described in claims 9 and 12).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto does not teach wherein the transmission end sound and stamp mark is set differently for each specific destination.

Chen does teach wherein the transmission end sound is set differently for each specific destination (Page 1, paragraph 26 where index code indicates that the sound can be different and Page 3, paragraphs 67-68).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto and Chen are combinable because they teach communication between two devices via a phone line.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Cairo in view of with the teachings of Chen for the purpose of clarity related to a name stored in a name list (Chen: Page 2, paragraph 6).

Bloomfield does teach wherein the stamp mark is set differently for each specific destination (Column 6, lines 57-62, where stamp mark can be anything printed on the scanned document, i.e. indicia of delivery) having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section (Column 6, lines 57-62, wherein by selecting to receive the confirmation, the receiver is stored in some form of storage).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen and Bloomfield are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen with the teaching of Bloomfield for the purpose of giving the sender an option to have a confirmation (Bloomfield: Column 6, lines 57-62).

Regarding Claim 30, Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen does not teach wherein the notifying step causes the computer to print a stamp mark on a scanned document for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section.

Bloomfield further teaches wherein the notifying step causes the computer to print a stamp mark on a scanned document for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end (Column 6, lines 57-62, where stamp mark can be anything printed on the scanned document, i.e. indicia of delivery) having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section (Column 6, lines 57-62, wherein by selecting to receive the confirmation, the receiver is stored in some form of storage).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen and Bloomfield are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen with the teaching of Bloomfield for the purpose of giving the sender an option to have a confirmation (Bloomfield: Column 6, lines 57-62).

Regarding Claim 31, Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen does not teach wherein the stamp mark is set differently for each specific destination.

Bloomfield further teaches wherein the stamp mark is set differently for each specific destination (Column 6, lines 57-62, where the address can be the stamp mark).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen and Bloomfield are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen with the teaching of Bloomfield for the purpose of giving the sender an option to have a confirmation (Bloomfield: Column 6, lines 57-62).

Regarding Claims 33, Cairo further teaches wherein the communication result report (Column 2, lines 50-54), the transmission end sound, and the stamp mark are set differently for each specific destination as described in claims 9, 12, 22, and 32, (see rejections for claim 3 for the communication result report, claim 6 for transmission end sound, and claim 8 for stamp mark as described in claims 9 and 12).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto does not teach wherein the transmission end sound and stamp mark is set differently for each specific destination.

Chen does teach wherein the transmission end sound is set differently for each specific destination (Page 1, paragraph 26 where index code indicates that the sound can be different and Page 3, paragraphs 67-68).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto and Chen are combinable because they teach communication between two devices via a phone line.



Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Cairo in view of Tanimoto with the teachings of Chen for the purpose of clarity related to a name stored in a name list (Chen: Page 2, paragraph 6).

Bloomfield does teach wherein the stamp mark is set differently for each specific destination (Column 6, lines 57-62, where stamp mark can be anything printed on the scanned document, i.e. indicia of delivery) having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section (Column 6, lines 57-62, wherein by selecting to receive the confirmation, the receiver is stored in some form of storage).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen and Bloomfield are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen with the teaching of Bloomfield for the purpose of giving the sender an option to have a confirmation (Bloomfield: Column 6, lines 57-62).

### ***Conclusion***

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nicholas C. Pachol whose telephone number is 571-270-3433. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Thr, 8:00 a.m.- 4:00 p.m. (EST), Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler L. Haskins can be reached on 571-272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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/N. C. P./  
Examiner, Art Unit 2625

11/04/09

/Twyler L. Haskins/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2625